Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1962

Volume 85 | Number 7

CONTENTS

(Continued on following page)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

U.S. TOLERANCES FOR COCOA BEANS REVISED

The United States tolerances for cocoa beans have been revised and will become effective February 22, 1963. After that date shipments of cocoa beans offered for entry into the United States must meet a tolerance of 6 percent total moldy and insect-infected, including insect-damaged, beans. The beans cannot contain more than 4 percent of either moldy or insect-infected, including insect-damaged, beans.

This change in tolerances is the first since October 1933. Since that time, shipments containing in excess of 5 percent moldy or 10 percent moldy and wormy beans have been prohibited entry into the United States.

SWISS TOBACCO
IMPORTS UP

Swiss duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961, at 32.9 million pounds, were 8.5 percent greater than the 30.3 million imported in 1960. Larger takings from the United States, Greece and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland accounted for most of the increase.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Switzerland, duty-paid imports by country of origin, 1959-61

Country of origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	12,190	13,335	14,826
Brazil	3,928	3,452	3,468
Greece	2,551	2,942	3,369
Italy	2,087	2,408	2,330
Turkey	2,044	2,254	2,297
Indonesia	1,310	1,385	1,534
Dominican Republic	818	753	763
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	322	426	710
Argentina	369	484	474
Cuba	479	453	359
India	197	142	137
Others	1,779	2,276	2,623
Total	28,074	30,310	32,890

Imports of U.S. leaf rose from 13.3 million pounds in 1960 to 14.8 million in 1961. Takings from Greece and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland were 14.5 percent and 66.7 percent greater than the 1960 levels of 2.9 and .4 million pounds, respectively. Imports from other major suppliers--Brazil, Italy, Turkey, Indomesia, and the Dominican Republic--were about the same as in 1960.

Leaf imports for cigarette manufacture totaled 23 million pounds, with the United States supplying 12.6 million. Other major suppliers of cigarette leaf included Italy, Greece, and Turkey.

RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED PRICE
DIPS BELOW LAST SEASON

The average auction price of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia through the 19th week of sales this season was equivalent to 42.9 U.S. cents per pound, or .5 cents under the 43.4 cents per pound through the similar period last season. Total sales amounted to 171 million pounds, compared with 150.3 million through the 19th week last year.

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO IMPORTS SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN 1961

Australian imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1961 totaled 31.5 million pounds--up 1 percent from the 31.1 million recorded in 1960.

The United States continued as the most important source of leaf imports last year. Purchases of U.S. leaf totaled 19.8 million pounds compared with 18.3 million in 1960. Imports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the other hand, fell from 11.7 million pounds in 1960 to 8.7 million in 1961. Imports from the Republic of South Africa, at 1.9 million pounds were nearly four times as large as those in the previous year.

Australian tobacco imports in recent years have been well below those of 1957-58. More domestic leaf is being used by manufacturers. This larger use of domestic leaf has been encouraged by sharp increases in the minimum percentage requirement of the mixing regulation. The latter regulation grants concessional rates of duty on the quantities of imported tobacco to be blended with minimum percentages of domestic leaf in the manufacturing process.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Australia, imports by country of origin, 1958-61

Country of origin	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	31,363	25,363	18,279	19,767
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	10,815	11,087	11,688	8,742
South Africa, Republic of	46	625	527	1,903
Canada	24	31	28	584
Turkey	56	50	173	138
Cuba	100	52	93	91
Mozambique	299	117	169	1/
Others	123	157	187	264
Total	42,826	37,482	31,144	31,489

1/ If any, included with others.

ARGENTINA REIMPOSES HIGH SURCHARGE ON IMPORTED CIGARETTES

On July 1, Argentina reinstated the 150 percent surcharge on imported cigarettes.

The surcharge had been reduced from 150 to 20 percent during the first 6 months of 1962 anticipating that a lower surcharge would curb contraband trade. However, according to a recent press release, the lower surcharge did not reduce the contraband trade and the former 150 percent rate was reinstated along with other government measures designed to curb imports in an effort to reduce the country's foreign trade deficit.

With the reinstatement of the former surcharge, the government also fixed the internal excise tax on both domestic and imported cigarettes at 60 percent of the retail price. Formerly, it was 45 percent on domestic cigarettes and 60 percent on imported cigarettes.

HONG KONG'S CIGARETTE TRADE UP

Hong Kong's imports of cigarettes last year, at 5.45 million pounds, were slightly larger than the 1960 level of 5.38 million pounds.

Increased takings from both the United States and the United Kingdom more than offset reduced imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Malaya, Mainland China, Switzerland, and Macao. Imports from the United States totaled 3.76 million pounds, compared with 3.72 million in 1960 and represented 69 percent of total imports. Takings from the United Kingdom were 5.2 percent larger than the 1.5 million imported during the previous year.

Hong Kong's exports of cigarettes last year totaled 4.5 million pounds, compared with 1.9 million in 1960 and were the largest since 1948. Shipments to British Borneo rose to 3.8 million pounds from 1.2 million in 1960. Exports to Sarawak and Macao were also significantly larger than in 1960. Combined shipments to British Borneo, Sarawak, and Macao account for about 96 percent of Hong Kong's cigarette exports.

JAMAICA'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT TURNS UPWARD

Jamaica's cigarette output turned upward during 1961 after showing a steady decline since 1957. Production last year totaled 727 million pieces, compared with 694 million produced in 1960 and the 1957 high of 784 million.

JAPANESE CIGARETTE IMPORTS DOWN

Imports of cigarettes by the Japan Monopoly Corporation during 1961, at 640 million pieces, were 7.8 percent smaller than the 694 million imported in 1960. Reduced takings of filter-tipped cigarettes accounted for the decline and more than offset the larger imports of non-filter-tipped.

Imports of U.S. cigarettes totaled 499 million pieces, compared with 534 million in 1960. Takings of U.S. filter-tips declined from 374 million pieces in 1960 to 278 million in 1961, while non-filter-tips rose from 160 million to 221 million pieces.

Takings of filter-tipped cigarettes from other suppliers, except the United Kingdom, were also below 1960 levels. Imports from West Germany last year rose substantially and totaled 27 million pieces, compared with only 7 million in 1960.

WORLD CIGARETTE OUTPUT CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

World cigarette output continued its upward trend through 1961. Production totaled 2,334 billion pieces, 4.4 percent larger than the 2,235 billion produced in 1960.

World cigarette output during the last decade has risen about 63 percent at an annual average of 6.3 percent. However, the actual annual percentage increases show a downward trend with an absolute gain of about 100 billion pieces per year since the mid-1950's. Annual percentage increases are expected to continue downward with absolute volume gains probably not exceeding the 100 billion rate of the past few years.

All countries in Western Europe last year, except Austria, Portugal, and Norway, produced more cigarettes than in 1960. Percentage gains were particularly significant in Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and West Germany (including West Berlin).

The United States continued as the largest producer of cigarettes, accounting for 22.6 percent of the total last year. The United States is also the leading producer of filter-tip cigarettes. However, the percentage of filter-tips produced or sold in the Republic of South Africa, Switzerland, West Germany (including West Berlin), Australia, Finland, and Canada exceeded the 52.5 percent produced in the United States last year. (See Foreign Agriculture Circular FT 10-62 for more detailed information.)

DUTCH PRODUCE MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk delivered to Dutch dairies in the first 3 months of 1962 amounted to 2.8 billion pounds - up 6 percent from comparable 1961. As a result, production of most dairy products in this period also increased over the earlier year.

Creamery butter output at 36 million pounds was up 7 percent. Official estimates indicate that productien for the year will reach 215 million pounds, or about 1 percent above 1961 production.

Output of cheese in first quarter, 1962 (almost entirely Gouda and Edam types) was 86 million pounds compared with 83 million a year earlier.

Evaporated milk production was up 13 percent to 108 million pounds; condensed milk was up 11 percent to 80 million pounds.

Heavier manufacture of spray process, dry whole milk accounted for the 48 percent increase in overall dry whole milk to 15 million pounds. This larger output is attributed to improved export possibilities for dry whole milk because of relatively high subsidies.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Four ships left Australia the second and third weeks of July with 14,015,680 pounds of beef, 2,347,520 pounds of mutton, 31,360 pounds of lamb, and 20,160 pounds of variety meats for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination 1/	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
					Pounds
Port St. Lawrence..	July 12	Charleston	Aug. 3	Beef	365,120
		"	" "	Mutton	33,600
		New York	" 8	Beef	6,500,480
		" "	" "	Mutton	1,081,920
		Philadelphia	" 14	Beef	887,040
		"	" "	Mutton	421,120
		Boston	" 18	Beef	1,223,040
		"	" "	Mutton	194,880
Monterey...........	July 13	San Francisco	" 1	Beef	288,960
		Los Angeles	" 5	"	275,520
		" "	" "	Lamb	31,360
City of Melbourne..	July 15	Charleston	" 11	Beef	680,960
		"	" "	Mutton	44,800
		Boston	" 13	Beef	676,480
		"	" "	Mutton	89,600
		New York	" 16	Beef	2,228,800
		" "	" "	Mutton	273,280
		" "	" "	Var.meats	20,160
		Philadelphia	" 21	Beef	232,960
		"	" "	Mutton	40,320
Pioneer Glen.......	July 16	Baton Rouge	" 16	Beef	85,120
		Charleston	" 21	"	11,200
		"	" "	Mutton	100,800
		Boston	" 25	Beef	246,400
		New York	" 27	"	235,200
		" "	" "	Mutton	67,200
		Philadelphia	" 29	Beef	44,800
		Baltimore	" 31	"	33,600

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

ARGENTINA REMOVES RETENTIONS TAX ON EXPORT OF RAW WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS

Argentina's Minister of Agriculture has announced removal of the 10 percent retention on wool exports. A similar tax was removed from meat earlier.

(Continued)

While other export sales taxes and levies totaling nearly 12 percent will still remain, the move is expected to stimulate future production and export.

COMMON MARKET REGULATIONS FOR HOGS AND PORK EFFECTIVE JULY 30

Variable import levies on hogs and hog carcasses became effective in the six Common Market countries on July 30. The regulations for other types of pork, variety meats, fatback, and lard will not become effective until December 3, 1962.

The variable import levy will differ by countries. Thus, the levy per 100 pounds on hog carcasses imported into Germany from the Netherlands is $10 from Belgium $8.44, from France $5.60, from Italy $4.86. The import fee into Germany on imports from nonmembers of the Common Market is $12.95 per 100 pounds.

For imports of live hogs into Germany, the variable import levy per 100 pounds ranges from 58 cents for Luxembourg to $7.77 for the Netherlands. The levy on imports from nonmembers is $9.96.

When the variable levies became effective on July 30, quantitative restrictions and regular import duties were to have been withdrawn. The German import duties from EEC countries for slaughter hogs were 5.5 percent and on hog carcasses, 10 percent of the import value. The regular duties on these products brought in from areas outside the EEC were 10.4 percent for live hogs and 17.2 percent for hog carcasses.

The same system, but with levies of different amounts, will apply to such imports by other members of the Common Market. Likewise, the other import restrictions were to be withdrawn.

SMALL MARKET FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IN INDIA

India prohibits the import of most livestock products and practically all consumer goods. Inedible tallow is almost the only animal product permitted entry. It comes in duty-free to "actual users" under a scheme based on exports of cotton textile fabric.

Even for tallow the market in small; only 17 million to 18 million pounds were imported in each of the last 10 years. Most of this was mutton tallow from New Zealand and Australia and is used primarily by the textile industry. Imports from the United States amount to under 0.5 million pounds per year. Imports of such things as lard and other animal fats and greases, including hydrogenated animal shortenings are banned.

As long as India continues to allocate the major portion of available foreign exchange to machinery and equipment imports, very small quotas for consumer items are in prospect.

Even in the absence of import controls, it is doubtful that India would become a sizable market for livestock and meat products because of consumer preferences associated with religion.

FROST HITS BRAZIL'S COFFEE

Coffee in the State of Parana, Brazil was damaged by frost during late July. Parana now accounts for about half of Brazil's coffee production.

The frost will affect the 1963-64 crop rather than the 1962-63 crop, as much of this crop has already been harvested. While complete assessment has not yet been made, some sources estimate that 30 percent of the trees in Parana were damaged.

PIASSAVA EXPORTS FROM SIERRA LEONE DOWN IN 1961

Sierra Leone exported 12,840,000 pounds of piassava in 1961 compared with 13,000,000 in 1960. Most of it is shipped to Europe for use in brushes and brooms of various degrees of stiffness.

In 1961, the United Kingdom took 7,138,000 pounds, or 55 percent of the total. A total of 5,312,000 pounds went to EEC countries, 213,000 to other Europe, and 177,000 to other African countries.

COLOMBIA'S COFFEE EXPORTS DOWN

Coffee exports from Colombia are lower than last year.

Total coffee exports from October 1, 1961, through July 21, 1962, amounted to 4,427,897 bags (132.2 lb. each) while for this period of the previous year they amounted to 4,800,466 bags. Exports to the United States accounted for 65 percent of the total for the 1961-62 period, while they accounted for 74 percent in this period of 1960-61.

GREEK RAISIN CROP LARGER; SUPPORT PRICE LOWER

An alltime large raisin pack of 80,000 short tons is forecast this year for Greece. This is substantially larger than last year's big crop of 64,000 tons and 50 percent greater than the 5-year average (1955-59) of 53,400 tons.

(Continued)

The price at which KSOS (Confederation of Sultana Growers Cooperatives) is empowered to purchase 1962-crop sultanas from growers has been set at 9.83 cents per pound as against 10.58 cents for the 1961 crop. This is the basic "security" price, i.e. the support level for No. 4 grade unbleached sultanas. The 1962 security prices for the other grades are: No. 1--10.58 cents, No. 2--10.13 cents and No. 5--9.37 cents. Sultana growers, as in the 1961 season, are assured to minimum cash receipts of 4.16 cents per pound for fruit delivered to KSOS regardless of the state of their indebtedness to the Agricultural Bank.

As in the previous 2 seasons, no limit has been set on the tonnage that growers may deliver to KSOS at the security prices.

Sales to exporters will again be regulated by the SDC (Sultana Distribution Committee). On June 28, 1962, the SDC set a quota of 5,000 metric tons for advance sales and also set the prices that exporters would have to pay for sultanas. This tonnage has to be exported by October 31, 1962. On July 18, 1962, the SDC reduced the prices established in June. The latest prices are as follows: No. 1 grade--8.47 cents per pound, No. 2 grade--8.01 cents, No. 4 grade--7.56 cents, and No. 5 grade--7.26 cents. The quota consists of 1,000 metric tons (100 tons No. 1, 350 tons No. 2, and 550 tons No. 4) to be delivered to the trade during August and 4,000 metric tons (320 tons No. 1, 1,400 tons No. 2, 2,200 tons No. 4, and 80 tons No. 5) to be delivered September 1 to 15. In addition, 500 metric tons originating from the Peloponnesus will be made available for delivery to the trade September 15 through 30.

According to the Greek Government, the 1961-62 sultana support price program resulted in a loss to the government of about 95 million drachmas, or approximately $3.2 million. This is greater than the reported $1.3 million-loss from supporting the even larger 1959 crop.

1962 GREEK FIG CROP ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1962 dried fig pack in Greece is forecast at 31,000 short tons--the same as the 1961 crop but 9 percent above the 5-year (1955-59) average of 28,400 tons.

In mid-July, the Greek Government approved the provision of 25 million drachmas ($833,000) for 1962-crop price support operations by SYKIKI, the Fig Growers Cooperative Organization. Last year, 20 million drachmas ($667,000) were made available but only after the marketing was well along.

It is anticipated that 10,000 metric tons will be collected this year by SYKIKI. Prices will be set later this summer by a joint decision of the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce.

GREEK CURRANT PACK FORECAST LARGE

The 1962 Greek dried currant pack may be the largest since 1940.

Production is forecast at 115,000 short tons--substantially above the 1961 pack of 98,000 tons which was just 1,000 tons above the 1955-59 average. Considerable difficulties may be encountered in marketing a crop this large because exports average only 70,000 tons a year and domestic requirements are negligible. There are indications that at least 22,000 short tons of marketable grades of dried currants will be turned over to the alcohol distillation industries at the end of the 1962-63 season. However utilization of currants by the Greek Armed Forces is also being considered.

"Security," i.e. support, prices for 1962-crop dried currants were announced July 15, 1962, about a month earlier than usual. The basic security price has been set at the same level as for the 1961 crop. This is 9.07 cents per pound for average Amalias currants. Security prices for average grades of the other regions range from 8.69 to 9.98 cents per pound. Current growers are assured of receiving a minimum of 3.40 cents per pound on their deliveries regardless of their debts to the Agricultural Bank.

As usual, no quantitative limits have been set on the purchases by the ASO (Autonomous Currant Organization) at the security price level.

NIGERIAN PEANUT PRODUCTION PROSPECTS GOOD

Preliminary reports indicate that Nigeria's 1962-63 peanut acreage is above the 1961-62 level, and most observers describe the condition of the crop as excellent.

Rains in the main peanut area were above average during June. For example, Kano received 11.3 inches compared with an average of 4.54 inches. The final yield of peanuts, however, usually is dependent upon receiving sufficient rain during September. Indications are that if September rains approximate average levels and have fairly even distribution, the 1962-63 peanut harvest should be equal to or above the 1961-62 level.

The 1961-62 peanut harvest is estimated at about 1,375,00 short tons, unshelled basis. Purchases by the Nigerian Regional Marketing Boards for crushing and export reached 685,549 long tons (767,815 short tons) shelled basis, 11 percent above purchases from the 1960-61 crop and only 4 percent below purchases from the record 1957-58 crop.

CANNED FRUIT AND JUICE PRICES
IN HAMBURG COMPARED

Hamburg, Germany importers' selling prices (import duties and customs charges paid) of selected canned fruits and juices in January, April, and July 1962 are compared as follows:

Type and Quality	Units per doz.	Hamburg Price			Origin
		Jan.	April	July	
	Cans	- - -U.S. dollars	- - -		
CANNED FRUIT					
Apricots:					
Whole fruit, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.27	United States
Halves, choice..........	No. 2½	3.90	3.99	1/	Australia
Halves, choice..........	No. 2½	3.87	3.65	1/	United States
Halves, choice..........	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.78	South Africa
Halves, choice..........	No. 303	2.08	2.10	2.00	Spain
Halves, fancy...........	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.69	Greece
Peaches:					
Halves, choice..........	No. 2½	3.90	4.06	4.27	United States
Halves, choice..........	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.63	Greece
Halves, choice..........	No. 10	1/	15.00	15.00	United States
Slices, choice..........	No. 2½	3.54	3.69	3.69	United States
Slices, choice..........	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.60	South Africa
Pears:					
Choice..................	No. 2½	4.81	4.85	4.91	Italy
Choice..................	No. 2½	4.42	4.33	4.39	Netherlands
Choice..................	No. 2½	1/	1/	4.43	Argentina
Fruit Cocktail:					
Choice..................	No. 300	1/	1/	2.91	United States
Choice..................	No. 2½	4.81	4.75	4.84	United States
Choice..................	No. 10	19.35	19.35	19.35	United States
2/ 3/...................	No. 2½	1/	1/	4.32	Bulgaria
2/ 4/...................	15 oz.	1/	1/	2.85	Bulgaria
2/ 5/...................	No. ½ glass	1/	1/	2.88	Czechosloviakia
Pineapple:					
Slices, fancy...........	No. 2½	5.13	5.12	4.90	United States
Slices, choice..........	No. 2½	3.78	3.72	3.75	Philippines
Slices, choice..........	No. 2½	3.54	3.57	3.54	South Africa
Slices, choice..........	No. 2½	3.63	3.72	3.57	Mexico
Slices, choice..........	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.63	Kenya
Slices, choice..........	No. 2	2.59	2.61	2.70	Taiwan
Slices, choice..........	No. 2	2.85	2.79	2.79	United States
Slices, choice..........	No. 1 Tall	2.18	2.25	2.24	Malaya
Broken pieces, ch.......	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.30	Taiwan
Broken pieces, ch.......	No. 2½	1/	3.39	3.39	South Africa
Broken pieces, ch.......	No. 2	1/	1/	2.12	Kenya
Crushed, fancy..........	No. 10	12.06	11.94	11.94	United States
Cruched, choice.........	No. 10	2/9.69	9.39	2/9.24	Taiwan
Crushed, 2/	No. 10	9.03	9.33	9.24	South Africa

Type and Quality	Units per doz.	Hamburg Price			Origin
		Jan.	April	July	
	Cans	- - -U.S. dollars - - -			
CANNED JUICE					
Orange juice:					
Unsweetened.............	No. 2	1.98	1.98	2.10	Israel
Unsweetened.............	No. 2	1.99	1.97	1.82	United States
Unsweetened.............	46 oz.	5.21	4.38	4.32	United States
Grapefruit juice:					
Unsweetened.............	No. 2	1.42	1.45	1.42	United States
Unsweetened.............	46 oz.	3.39	3.33	3.15	United States
Pineapple juice:					
Fancy...................	No. 10	8.56	8.64	8.64	United States
Fancy...................	No. 2	1.72	1.72	1.66	United States
Choice..................	No. 2	1.60	1.60	1.66	South Africa

1/ Not Quoted. 2/ Quality not specified. 3/ Peaches, apricots, pears, cherries. 4/ Apricots, pears, peaches, pineapple, cherries. 5/ Apricots, peaches, pears, cherries, almonds, gooseberries, or grapes.

URUGUAY EXEMPTS VARIOUS FEED GRAINS FROM IMPORT DUTIES AND CHARGES

Until September 10, Uruguayan imports of oats, barley, rye, corn, millet, grain sorghums, and brans of all kinds will be exempted from all import duties, taxes, surcharges, and taxes on remittances. Alfalfa and other hay, linseed meal, and a number of other similar feeds are also thus exempted.

The purpose of this action by the Uruguayan National Council of Government is to relieve the shortage of feed grains and other livestock feeds caused by the drought which has been prevalent in most of the country. This exemption is applicable only to imports of feed grains and the other specified feeds which have been completed before September 10.

JAPAN HAS NEAR RECORD WHEAT; BELOW AVERAGE BARLEY CROPS

Japan is harvesting a near record wheat crop but the smallest barley crop in recent years, according to official estimates.

The wheat harvest is officially placed at 65.5 million bushels, second only to the 1940 production of 65.9 million. Current production exceeds the 1961 outturn by a narrow margin because of slightly higher yields; acreage is a little smaller.

Production of all types of barley is estimated at 78 million bushels, the smallest outturn since 1949. The reduction is due to declining acreage, now sharply below average. Much of the drop has been in the naked barley type. Yields of barley this year are at an alltime high but cannot offset the small acreage.

CANADA'S GRAIN
ACREAGE LARGER

Preliminary estimates of Canada's 1962 grain acreage indicate that acreage in wheat and oats is larger than in 1961 but barley acreage is moderately smaller.

Total wheat acreage is estimated at 26.9 million acres, 1.6 million acres or 6 percent above the revised estimate of 25.3 million in 1961. This is the fifth largest wheat acreage on record. Acreage in the Prairie Provinces accounts for about 98 percent of the current estimate and Saskatchewan alone has 65 percent of the total.

Preliminary estimates place durum acreage this year at a record 3.2 million acres. This is a 73 percent increase over the 1961 acreage. More than 80 percent of the durum acreage is in Saskatchewan and the substantial increase this year brings durum up to 15 percent of that Province's total wheat acreage.

The area seeded to oats for grain is estimated at 12 million acres, about 4 percent above the 1961 total. Barley acreage of 5.3 million acres is 4 percent less than last year. Acreage of mixed grains and buckwheat is slightly smaller, while rye and corn for grain show a small expansion.

GRAIN: Canadian acreage, 1962, with comparisons 1/

Crop	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Winter wheat	634	525	561	450
Spring wheat	23,483	22,673	24,755	26,443
Total	24,117	23,198	25,316	26,893
Oats	11,018	11,583	11,530	11,998
Barley	8,509	6,090	5,529	5,287
Rye	867	520	561	668
Mixed grain	1,537	1,563	1,566	1,522
Corn	443	510	400	421
Buckwheat	124	78	58	45
Summerfallow	23,640	23,938	27,860	27,398

1/ Acreage figures prior to 1961 have not been revised on the basis of the 1961 Census, which showed higher levels than previously estimated for acreage in wheat and summerfallow.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CANADA EXEMPTS CORN IMPORTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES FROM SURCHARGE

The Canadian Government has exempted corn imported for agricultural purposes from the 5 percent surcharge which had been levied, in addition to the regular duty, on all corn imports since June 24.

Canadian traders who have imported corn since June 24 will receive rebates of the respective total amounts of this surcharge which they paid on such imports that they certify were for agricultural purposes.

This exemption was partly due to complaints from Canadian feed dealers to the government regarding the effect of the surcharge in increasing domestic prices of imported feed corn. Corn imports for industrial uses are still subject to the surcharge.

Canada's regular corn import duty is C8 cents (U.S. 7.4 cents) per bushel. The surcharge is equal to 5 percent of the price of the corn f.o.b. the point of origin in the exporting country.

In calendar years 1959, 1960, and 1961 Canada imported 12.1, 14.9, and 22.7 million bushels of corn, practically all from the United States. Imports are expected to continue to increase in 1962.

This country's own corn production totaled 29.9 million bushels in 1958, 31 million in 1959, 29.3 million in 1960, and an estimated record of 37 million in 1961. Nearly all of this corn was grown in the Province of Ontario.

These surcharges on imports of corn and many other commodities are to reduce Canada's imports in order to improve its international trade balance and strengthen the Canadian dollar, which was devalued for the second time on May 2. Surcharges will, however, be in effect only temporarily.

A 5 percent surcharge has also been levied since June 24 on imports of the following: oats, oatmeal or rolled oats, rye, rye flour, wheat, wheat flour and semolina, cleaned rice, dried lima beans, red kidney beans and other beans, buckwheat, buckwheat meal or flour, barley, cornmeal, and corn grits.

NIGER REPORTS FAVORABLE PEANUT PLANTING SEASON

The main peanut growing area of Niger--just across the border from Northern Nigeria--reportedly has had the same favorable planting season as Northern Nigeria (see "Nigerian Peanut Production Prospects Good" in this issue). Planting was about complete by mid-July and acreage is believed to be above average.

(Continued)

If average rainfall and the usual distribution prevail during the balance of the season, the 1962-63 peanut harvest should be above the 1961-62 level, estimated unofficially at 167,000 short tons of unshelled nuts.

SPAIN INCREASES EXPORT
TAX ON OLIVE OIL

In order to discourage exports and conserve supplies, the Government of Spain has extended its export tax on olive oil until November 1, 1962 and has decreed an increase in the tax of more than 75 percent to be effective after that date. The present tax, which is 170 pesetas (U.S. $2.84) per 100 kilos, net weight, (220.46 pounds) on olive oil exported in bulk containers, was due to expire on July 21. On November 1, the beginning of the 1962-63 marketing year, the export duty will be stepped up to 300 pesetas (U.S. $5.00) per 100 kilos.

Spain's production of edible olive oil for the 1961-62 season is estimated at 380,000 short tons, down 30 percent from the previous year's outturn. Recent cold weather damage to olive trees in the important Jaen producing area have hurt prospects for increased olive oil production during 1962-63. The present outlook is for an outturn similar to that of 1961-62.

Spain's olive oil exports this year have been running at about half of last year's level. Stocks at the end of the current season are expected to be substantially below the quantity on hand at the beginning of the 1961-62 marketing year.

CANADIAN OILSEED PLANTINGS
DECLINE SHARPLY IN 1962

Canadian oilseed plantings in 1962, largely flaxseed and rapeseed, have been sharply reduced from 1961, according to preliminary estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sunflower seed plantings, although small, also declined sharply while soybean plantings increased slightly.

Estimated flax seedings in 1962 at 1.4 million acres decreased by about one-third from last year. Most of the decline occurred in the major flax producing province, Saskatchewan, where acreages of wheat and other grains have been expanding.

Rapeseed plantings, estimated at 404,500 acres, were down 43 percent from 1960. Saskatchewan, traditionally the major rapeseed producing province, accounted for the major portion of this decline.

Soybean plantings in Ontario, at 221,000 acres, increased 4 percent from last year. The acreage seeded to sunflowers, estimated at 16,500 acres, declined by more than one-half from the 1961 level. Mustard seed acreage for 1962 has not yet been reported.

OILSEEDS: Canada, crop acreages by province 1961, preliminary 1962, and percentage change

Province and crop	1961	1962	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Acres	Acres	Percent
Flaxseed:			
Ontario	21,300	21,400	100
Manitoba	748,000	703,000	94
Saskatchewan	941,000	389,000	41
Alberta	362,000	299,000	83
British Columbia	3,100	2,200	71
Total	2,075,400	1,414,600	68
Rapeseed:			
Manitoba	29,300	25,500	87
Saskatchewan	374,000	167,000	45
Alberta	307,000	212,000	69
Total	710,300	404,500	57
Soybeans:			
Ontario	212,000	221,000	104
Sunflower Seed:			
Manitoba	30,500	14,000	46
Alberta	3,400	2,500	74
Total	33,900	16,500	49

Dominion Bureau of Statistics August 1, 1962.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS MORE COTTON LINTERS

United States imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, totaled 190,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 11 months (August-June) of 1961-62. This was an increase of 48 percent from the 128,000 bales imported in the same months of 1960-61, and 30 percent above average inflow of the 146,000 during this period of the past 5 seasons.

Imports rose from most countries supplying linters to this country during the period under review. Quantities furnished by major sources from August 1961 through June 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 104,000 bales (70,000); U.S.S.R. 27,000 (23,000); Brazil 19,000 (5,000); Argentina 10,000 (3,000); El Salvador 8,000 (6,000); Turkey 7,000 (2,000); and Guatemala 7,000 (5,000).

Linters imported during June amounted to only 8,000 bales, compared with 15,000 in the preceding month and 10,000 in June 1961.

COTTON PRODUCTION LOWER
IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

The 1961-62 cotton crop in British East Africa (Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya) is estimated at 307,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This volume compares with 478,000 bales grown in the previous season, and annual average production of 465,000 bales during the 1956-60 period.

Most of last season's decrease was in Uganda, the largest producer of the three countries. Despite a sharp rise in acreage to 1,960,000 acres, from 1,516,000 a year earlier, Uganda's 1961-62 crop of 150,000 bales was less than half the 309,000 produced in 1960-61. Among the important causes of the decrease were lower yields attributable to an unusually wet growing season over much of the cotton producing areas.

Tanganyika's 1961-62 crop of 140,000 bales from 475,000 acres was lower than the previous year's production (151,000 bales from 450,000 acres) as unfavorable weather also adversely affected cotton production in this country. On the other hand, Kenya's output rose to about 18,000 bales, from 12,000 in 1960-61.

Exports of cotton from the British East African countries during 1961-62 are estimated at around 300,000 bales. This is considerably below the previous season's relatively heavy movement of 428,000 bales, and reflects the smaller production. Shipments were large during the first half of 1961-62, when 213,000 bales were exported, compared with 201,000 a year earlier. Principal buyers of British East African cotton were India, West Germany, Communist China, Hong Kong, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

Cotton consumption in the countries under review has increased from less than 2,000 bales a few years ago to 22,000 bales in 1960-61 and about 25,000 in 1961-62. Installation of additional textile capacity in Uganda and Kenya accounts for the rapid rise in domestic offtake.

Stocks of cotton in the three countries on July 31 were expected to total about 80,000 bales, compared with 100,000 a year earlier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.
Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.
Room 5555. Phone: DUdley 8-2445.

World Butter and Cheese Production Rise Continues. Foreign Agriculture Circular FD 5-62.

Almond Crop Down After Record Year. Foreign Agriculture Circular FN 1-62.

World Cigarette Output Continues Upward Trend. Foreign Agriculture Circular FT 10-62.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

Growth Through Agricultural Progress